बरबाद हो गया इसकी मार्किट वैल्यू इनके हिसाब से 107 करोड़ 45 लाख रुपये आती है । इतना अगर घाटा हम तीन साल मे बर्दास्त करने लगें तो यह बहुत अन्याय हो जाएगा । मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि इतना घाटा अगर इस वजह से हो रहा है कि आपके पास स्टोरेज की और दूसरी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं और आप माल निकालना चाह रहे हैं तो थोड़ा सस्ता कर के माल बेच दिया जाए या 100–200 करोड़ रुपया आप स्टोरेज पर लगाएं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप इन दोनों में से कौन सी चीज उचित समझते हैं, यह आप बता दें ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I know, the hon. Member is a financial wizard. I shall certainly examine his suggestions. May I, Madam, give answer to the question raised by Mr. Jaswant Singh ? I have been able to get hold of the information Procurement incidentals, as far as wheat is concerned ; Rs. 280·9 per quintal. This is the revised estimate for 1984-85. Procurement incidental for rice is Rs. 17·57 per quintal. Distrition cost, which he wanted to know, is Rs. 48·34 per quintal. Carrying cost, both of wheat and rice, Rs. 43·82 per quintal.

Maharashtra proposals under the REGP

†267. DR. SHANTI G. PATEL :
DR. (SHRIMATI SAROJINI MAHISHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have sent project plans to the Central Government under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for consideration ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken on the said reports/plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the State Government had submitted, from time to time, 28 projects proposals with an estimated cost of Rs. 13190·93 lakhs, approximately, under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Out of these 20 projects involving an estimated cost of Rs. 9206·10 lakhs were approved by the Central Sanctioning Committee, during its various meetings. The remaining projects could not be approved either because they were not according to the instructions for implementation of the RLEGP or because the projects exceeded the prescribed ceiling limit for sanction of projects taking into account State allocations. In the meanwhile, State Government withdrew two projects with an approved cost of Rs. 283.63 lakhs and Rs. 13·84 lakhs and also proposed revision of the cost of another seven approved projects from Rs. 5025·08 lakhs to Rs. 3290·87 lakhs. Thus, after taking into account these withdrawals and revisions, 18 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 7174·42 lakhs have remained approved under the RLEGP for Maharashtra during the Sixth Plan period.

During 1985-86, Government of Maharashtra have submitted 6 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 3346·50 lakhs approximately. These consist of 5 projects for Social Forestry and one projects for construction of Houses of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of these 4 projects, which include 3 social forestry projects and one project for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes housing, have been approved

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Shanti G. Patel.

with an estimated cost of Rs. 2287·66 lakhs. In the case of the remaining social forestry projects unit costs proposed were too high and hence, the State Government has been requested to consider reduction in these costs and revise the projects suitably.

Against the current years allocation of Rs. 3086·00 lakhs available to the State Government, the total approved cost of projects available for execution during the current year comes to Rs. 5484·08 lakhs comprising of the spillover cost of Rs. 3196·42 lakhs from projects approved during the Sixth Plan and Rs. 2287·66 lakhs sanctioned in the current year.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : Madam, these schemes go for poverty alleviation. These schemes have to be completed in two-three years, except the social forestry scheme. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, it has been quite forward and it has been able to do an excellent job by spending Rs. 36·86 crores out of Rs. 39.46 crores which was allotted to them. During 1985-86, the Government of India has given Rs. 30·86 crores only with the stipulation that 20 per cent of this should be utilised for social forestry and 10 per cent for schemes of direct benefit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. With this earmarking of 30 per cent allocation for the two specified projects the balance available for completing the spill-over works is Rs. 21·60 crores as against the net requirement of Rs. 33·84 crores for the completion of these works. Taking into account the balance of Rs. 2·60 crores the net requirement of additional funds for spill-over works amounts to Rs. 10 crores which have to be provided by the Government of India this year for ensuring completion of these works. I would like to ask the Minister whether the Government will be pleased to provide this particular fund so as to allow the completion of the projects during the periods specified by the Government itself. If so, by what date and if not, what are the reasons for denying this amount to a State which has been doing an excellent job ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : During this period they have submitted six projects out of which four were accepted and money released. For one project they themselves have agreed that they will re-examine it. One more important thing in this is, for planting of trees, such a huge amount of money is required that it is rather very difficult to accept the scheme. Hence, we asked them to consider it. In fact, in two of the social forestry projects which they want to take up, in one case planting of one tree only costs something like Rs. 160, while in the other case the cost comes to Rs. 14,600 odd per hectare. (*Interruptions*), So, the cost per hectare comes to Rs. 14,600 odd while in other States the cost is only Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7000 only.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : I am asking about the sanctioned schemes and this is the spill-over amount which is necessary for completion of the schemes. That is what I am asking the Government to pay to the States. I do not want the whole history which is not relevant.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : If you don't want the history, I will say it in short. The allocation is Rs. 31 crores out of which they have spent approximately Rs. 13 crores. So, Rs. 18 crores are still pending with them. If you want a short answer, that is the short answer.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : I have not got the answer. It is only the confusion that I have got, that is all. My question was very simple. You should protect me. My question is, will the Minister be pleased to give this particular amount of Rs. 10 crores which is necessary for completion of the projects. If not, what not? It is very

simple. Please answer the question. straightaway.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Again if you want me to read out the details I will do that. I can give the names of the six projects. There is the dryland/horticulture sericultutre scheme, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 411.45 lakhs. The block plantation of panchyat private lands....(*Interruptions*). That is what I am saying. Six projects were submitted, out of which two were for social forestry. And as I said, it was difficult to accept them. For other plans we have given the money and still they have got the money with them which they have to spend.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : The Minister knows that social forestry projects take five to six years and the money has to be given from year to year for completion of these projects. What I am asking is sanction of the money for the continuing projects which have to be completed during this year. And these are the projects which are necessary for removal of poverty.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : They have got the money available. Rs. 31 crores were the total allocation out of which Rs. 13 crores have been spent by them.

उपसभापति : आप 10 मांग रहे हैं वे 13 दे रहे हैं।

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : The spill-over was only Rs. 2.60 crores. I do not know wherefrom he has got this figure of Rs. 13 crores. Rs. 10 crores are required additionally so that the total amount required is Rs. 12.60 crores for completion of the various projects which are on-going.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Madam, the very limited issue is whether any project is held up for want of money There is no project which is held up for want of money. It is only that the estimates submitted by the States Government seem to be on a much higher side as compared with the other States, as has been pointed out by my colleague. We are having a meeting with the State representatives and our own Ministry's Approval Board and that will be sorted out. But there should not an impression that projects are held up for want of money. As my colleague has pointed out, there is sufficient money with the State Government to continued on-going projects.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : May I take it as an assurance that money will be given if the State Government convinces the hon. Minister that some projects are held up for want of money?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, it is subjective. Let them convince first and then only.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : I am sure he is an open minded person. My second supplementary...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have asked the second.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : No, I have been asking the first one and only now I got the answer after there was some clarity at least by the Minister.

My second supplementary is... (*Interruptions*) Didi, you have been very considerate. Why don't you ask your Minister to answer to the point ?

The functional pattern and content of RLEGP and NREP are the same. However, in respect of RLEGP 20 copies of each project proposal have to be submitted to the Central Committee headed by the Secretary of the rural Development Department, Government of India, and it is only after the projects are cleared

by this Committee that funds are released to the State Governments which result in inevitable delay in the implementation of the projects. In the meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the States, the Prime Minister, mind you the Prime Minister, suggested to consider decentralisation of such activities. However, no action appears to have been initiated in this direction. If the concerned Ministry of the Central Government prepares prototype projects and lays down the norms, physical and financial, and prescribes guidelines for the implementation of different projects, the State could be asked to prepare schemes on the same lines and implement them taking approval of the State Project Approval Board and after informing the Government of India. This will reduce the correspondence between the States and Government of India and remove the bottlenecks in speedy implementation of projects. Have such prototype projects and guidelines, been prepared, or if they are not prepared by now, by what date they are going to be prepared.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Madam, I think he is correct in saying that this plan should be decentralised and in fact we are very keen on that. At the moment the money given to the State Governments under IRDP goes direct to the blocks and under RLEGP and NREP it goes to the States and the States take a long time and they keep it with themselves.

If you can convince your State Government...

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : I have asked about Maharashtra.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Let me tell you...I am telling about Maharashtra also. I am coming to Maharashtra. I may tell you, if you can convince your Maharashtra Government, we are prepared to give it block-wise and not let the money be lying in Bombay. if you can convince them, we are prepared to give block-wise and the whole thing will be cleared quickly. If you are prepared to do it, we will give to your State Government as to other State Governments who ask for it. We will give it block-wise so that the proposal will not be delayed. The whole thing is, the proposal comes, the money goes to a particular point, i.e. the State headquarters, and then the money takes a long time to reach there and sometimes the money is used somewhere else.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : My question is different. What I am asking is if certain guidelines have to be prepared and prototype projects to be prepared, are they prepared or not prepared.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. Patel, please sit down.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : No, no, he has not answered my query.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He has answered it.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : He is talking of money. I am talking of projects. Let him say whether he is going to prepare the guidelines and prototype projects. Madam, this is not fair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Patel, please don't disturb. He has answered it and I have understood it.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : I am not talking of money; I am talking of projects. According to the instructions of the Prime Minister, these quidelines have to be prepared.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He has understood it and he has answered it. And I have also understood it. He has answered it. Please sit down.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : He says money would be made available.. It is not a matter of money.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Patel, will you please sit down. He has said that if your Government sends a project, they will look into it.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : How will the projects be sanctioned ? The projects have to be sanctioned first.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : In Maharashtra there is a scheme known as the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Under this scheme every ablebodied person whether male or female if they have no jobs, are given employment. For that purpose the Maharashtra Government had launched a scheme in 1973 and professional tax is being levied from all those who are employee and with that fund the Maharashtra Government is giving employment to those who have no employment. In view of this where the State Government is making all efforts to raise resources, I want to know whether the Central Government will be sympathetic to those Gorvenments which mobilize resources for the purpose of giving employment and whether the Central Government will give their considerations to this. Secondly, cost factor varies from State to State. In Maharashtra the cost factor is a little more than in other States. In view of that and also in view of the special efforts made by the State Government, I would take to know whether the Central Government will consider being lenient about the cost factor under these scheme and approve this project.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I think my hon. Friend knows fully well that cost factor is considered on an all-India basis and not on the basis of just one State. Whatever is your programme for providing employement we are very sympathetic and wherever it is necessary we do help. In this regard they have not asked for more wheat . . .

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : Cost factor varies from State to State. It cannot be the same labour cost everywhere.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : About labour costs, you know that in some States the minimum wages are ten rupees and in some other States it is only nine rupees. But, overall, we take it on an all-India basis and we do not take it on the basis of just one State. That is why the difference is there.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : Madam, I would like to state that Maharashtra is the pioneer in applying this Employment Guarantee Scheme in the the rural areas. My question is, what are the types of works which are taken up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme ? Because there are norms as to the types of works that are to be undertaken the Employment Guarantee Scheme, that is, that 40 per cent or 60 per cent--some specified amount should be spent on roads and some amount should be spent on corporation tax. Is there any identification that works of a particular type should be undertaken under the Employment Guarantee Scheme? Secondly Marathwada has been demanding for, a very long time now, that the Manmad-Mutkhed railway conversion project--from metre gauge to broad gauge--should be taken in under the Employmeat Guarantee Scheme in coordination with the Railways. Is the Government thinking seriously of getting the earth-work or some other work, whichever is possible, of this conversion project done through this Employment Guarantee Scheme ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : Madam, there are two aspects of the question. One is what type of works we are taking up. In fact, under dry land, development and horticulture are the works that are undertaken Block plantation at the panchayat level is undertaken. A comprehensive development programme for the optimum use of land and water under social forestry is undertaken. Plantation of trees is undertaken road side

plantation and construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are undertaken. These are the works which are undertaken. . (*Interruptions*)... so far as the other issue raised by my honourable friend is concerned, in fact it is a regional issue which we have been considering with the State Government, and we have been talking about how to settle the regional imbalance.

Slum Clearance in New Delhi

*268. SHRI K. MOHANAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to clean up the slums in the Capital; and

(b) the manner in which slum dwellers of Delhi are proposed to be rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Major relocation of the slum dwellers has been discontinued throughout the country as also in the Capital with the termination of the Sixth five Year Plan as a matter of Policy. In the Seventh five Year Plan the emphasis will be on environmental improvment of the slums. For this the following schemes are proposed to be taken up in the Capital in the Seventh five Year plan :—

(1) Environmental improvement in slum areas.

(2) Structural improvement in slum Katras.

(3) Conversion of dry latrines into water-borne latrines in slum areas.

(4) Development of Shahjahanabad.

SHRI K. MOHANAN : Madam, clearance of slum-dwellers and their rehabilitation is a problem in all major metropolitan cities.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kalpnath Rai, don't disturb. The Member is asking a question.

SHRI K. MOHANAN : I am afraid that Delhi is also coming to the level of Bombay in the matter of slum-dwellers, and new slums are coming up. Clearance of slum-dwellers and their rehabilitation is not possible at one stroke, I know, I can understand. But, even after clearing the existing slum-dwellers, new slums will come up. That is our experience. In this context, I would like to know from the Minister whether at least there is any specific programme available in this regard with the Government to make available to the existing slums some basic facilities like electricity, water, drainage and to improve the existing slums and creating better environmental conditions in the slum areas before completely clearing the slums and rehabilitating the slum-dwellers.

श्री दलबीर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है और उन्होंने सुझाव भी पेश किए है तो इसमें राष्ट्रीय नीति के अनुरूप सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है, मैं मानता हूं कि यहां पर बहुत से स्लम डवलर्ज हैं, लेकिन मलीन बस्तियों के लिए भी जो सुविधाएं हैं पानी की है, सामुदायिक शौचालय की है, सार्वजनिक स्नानागार आदि है इसके लिए नीति निर्धारण करनी है और इसका जितना ज्यादा हो सकेगा उतना हम पालन करेंगे।

SHRI K. MOHANAN : The convention in the House is, if a question is asked in English, the answer will also be in English.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The translation facility is also available. So, kindly use it. You cannot force anybody to speak in some language.